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WEEKLY REVIEW.

—THE editor having been laid aside by illness for the last fortnight, some of the *Guardian* work has not been overtaken. Some communications stand over.

—THE desire has been expressed that the coming Christmas week might be devoted to to a series of meetings in which Christians of different branches might wait upon the Lord for the Scriptural consecration of themselves and theirs, and for the grace needed to make that consecration a genuine and abiding thing. And it has been suggested that we should invite ministers, elders, office-bearers, class-leaders, Sunday School teachers, etc, who are willing to co-operate in arranging for the meetings to send their names to the *Editor, Bombay Guardian* before Thursday of next week. The necessary steps may then be taken for arranging for the meetings.

—WE acknowledge receipt of the Indian Travellers' Guide for December, issued by the *Bombay Gazette*.

—THE Rev. Mr. Taylor will D. V. preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. at Forbes' St. Hall, Fort, and at 6 P. M. at Falkland Road Hall.

THE following article from *The True Catholic* for October will be found exceedingly interesting and suggestive:—

"A very remarkable painting is now being exhibited at the Munich Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough Street. It forms the centre of attraction of that fine collection of the works of the best modern Bavarian artists. Nobody who has seen it will ever forget it. Whether we sympathize or not with this powerful sermon, preached in a language which all but the blind can understand, it is impossible that the incisive appeal to the reason and the conscience can ever be effaced from the memory. The work is by Kaulbach—the German Rubens, as he has been called—the greater pupil of the great Cornelius, and by many thought to be the finest painter of our times. It is deemed his masterpiece; and this was his own judgment. "I threw my whole heart into it," he said to a friend, shortly before his death last April, of his "St. Peter Arbues, Inquisitor and Martyr." The most striking thing about this wonderful utterance of the painter's inmost soul is that it was wrung from the breast of a Roman Catholic layman.

No sooner had Wilhelm von Kaulbach heard of the Pope's apotheosis of the Spanish Inquisition by the canonization of Peter Arbues, the "Bloodhound of Saragossa," the familiar of the infamous Torquemada, than he set to work about showing his sense of the outrage done by this act to the holiest feelings of mankind. On the wall of his studio in the Munich Royal Academy of Arts—which, by-the-by, had formerly been the Jesuit cloister—he began to sketch, in the roughest outline, drawn with the ends of cigars, but with the sacred *furor* of genius set on fire by conscience, the first conception of what was afterwards developed into the grand historical picture now on exhibition at the Munich Gallery. His masterly strokes were so rudimentary that he laughingly wrote over the heads of the monks, represented as officiating at the Auto da fé, the explanatory legend, "*Domini canes*" ("the Lord's hounds"), as the members of the order specially charged with the Inquisition were always proud to play on the name. In this embryo state the picture was first seen by the artist's intimate friend, Herr Ranzoni, of Vienna, in October, 1867, within a few months after the ceremony of the canonization. By the beginning of 1870, Kaulbach's "Peter Arbues Dooming a Heretic Family to the Flames" was finished as it now stands, and was being exhibited, for the benefit of a charitable institution, at the Munich Royal Academy of Arts. It had not been on view more than a day or two, when a gentleman, who overheard one of a party of spectators explaining the subject to a friend, exclaimed, "It was the bounden duty of a good Catholic to destroy such a work." A scene ensued, and matters went so far that the police were summoned. So great, indeed, became the excitement in that priest-ridden capital that it soon became necessary to close the exhibition. Some time afterwards, the mere sight of a photograph of the "Arbues" in a shop-window of a Tyrolese town so maddened the parish priest, that he at once rung his parishioners into church to hear him preach on the subject, the result of which was that they sacked the printseller's premises. Happily, the days of impunity for such deeds are gone by, even in the Tyrol, and the clerical leader of the Ultramontane mob was severely punished for his offence. The pungent cartoon has been shown at Vienna, Cologne, Berlin, Königsberg, Bremen, Frankfort, Hamburg, Lubeck, Breslau, Wiesbaden, Leipsic, Dresden—in short, throughout Germany. Everywhere it has caused effervescence in proportion to the density in numbers and intellect of the Ultramontanes. But everywhere, also, have the bigots been routed; and, in the opinion of excellent judges, nothing has more emboldened Prince Bismarck to clush boldly the nettle of Papal encroachment than the magical effect produced everywhere by the sight not only of the original, but also of its countless reproductions by photography and by the illustrated press. The same process is now going on in England: hence a detailed description is the less necessary here. A spirited appreciation of Kaulbach's masterpiece from an artistic as well as from the historical point of view, with all needful biographical information, will be found in an excellent monograph by Dr. Zirngiebl, entitled "Peter Arbues and the Spanish Inquisition." The author will be remembered as having been chosen Secretary to the recent Old Catholic Congress at Bonn. An English translation of this little work is procurable at the Munich Gallery.

The story of Peter Arbues is soon told. He was born about 1441, at Epila, in Aragon, and from his youth up was noted for his bookish habits and his ascetic devotion. He told his beads and conned his breviary with all the fervour of an exemplary Popish devotee. At either Bologna in Italy, or, as some said, at the Aragonese University of Huesca, he read philosophy and theology, and in 1473 graduated, whence he was known as the "Master of Epila." Three years afterwards he took the tonsure as a monk at the metropolitical church of Saragossa. At Saragossa, he was found by the Inquisitor-General Torquemada, whose shrewd judgment that the "Master of Epila" was the man to preside at the rack and the stake was fully justified by the event. Peter Arbues proved himself a judge of the Holy Office after Torquemada's own heart, and the infernal machine by which the fire of Spanish fanaticism was made to melt and mint heresy into coin for the royal exchequer, was soon in full work in Saragossa. Only sixteen months did his official career last; but to the victims of the Grand Inquisitor, whom no tears could ever soften and no prayers bend, this reign of terror seemed an eternity. Those threatened by his Auto de fés circulated warning rumours that he risked his life by holding to office; but his blinded conscience scorned to part with the dear prerogative of persecution, and he said, "I deem it a good exchange to be made a good martyr out of a bad priest." At last the crushed worm turned, and one night the emissaries of two of his many enemies—John de Lavadia, whose sister he had doomed to die, and John Sperandius, whose father he had thrown into the gaol of the Holy Office—poniarded him in his church. Two days afterwards—viz., on Sept. 17, 1485—he died of his wounds.

His death was the signal for a fresh outbreak of the fiercest mob fanaticism, which, in those centuries, was always ready to back the atrocities of the Spanish Inquisition. Lavadia and Sperandius were of Hebrew extraction, though professed Christians, and a loud and long howl was raised for the blood of the Jews, "those murderers of Inquisitors." Within a year, not only the instigators of the assassination and their agents, but all supposed to have at any time befriended them, to the number of two hundred, were sacrificed."

In the Apocalypse, as seal after seal is unloosed, and vial after vial of Divine wrath poured out upon the system that called itself Christianity, but glorified itself, and threw the cloak of sanctity over multitudes of abominations, we are told, again and again, "she repented not." The climax of the dark catalogue of her transgressions is this impenitence, this refusal to condemn herself, this persistency in self-justification, this assumption of infallibity. What more striking exemplification of this could we possibly have than is presented above. The advance of Protestantism and the spread of civil and religious liberty, have made it impossible for Rome to torture men and women and children with the manifold engines so cunningly devised for the purpose, or burn them at the stake. And Rome has the shamelessness to glorify herself on account of this abstinence from blood, as though it were voluntary, a generous concession made to men. Yet here we have the canonization of a man whose distinction was that he took the lives of 8000 human beings, not on the field of battle, but first by fiendish torture, and then by burning at the stake, and that simply because they would not allow the Pope to dictate certain articles of belief to them. The heresy of which they were guilty was not heresy against God's book, but against the new peculiar doctrines of the Romish Church. Now let us put together two facts: 1st, the canonization of Peter Arbues, the Inquisitor; 2nd the Dogma of Papal Infalllbility; the one dating from 1867, and the other from 1874. Viewed conjointly the testimony of these two facts is that if the Pope were not thwarted by the Protestantism of the day, and the cry for civil and religious liberty, he would have for his faithful servants just such work as was devolved upon Peter Arbues in Saragossa in the 15th century. Whoever should withhold his assent to the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, would be stretched on the rack and pass from one engine of torture to another, until he reached the flames. How it would sound if in the years 1874-5, 8000 human beings were reported as thus demoniacally done to death

in Rome; as many in Lyons, as many in Paris, Madrid and other great Catholic centres! There would then be no more dreams of a Man of Sin in the future; the terrible reality would cast into complete shade the anticipations of our premillennial friends. Look now at the Gigantic Hypocrisy, claiming to possess the graces and amenities and humanities of a most gentle heaven-descended Religion, while in her skirts are found not only the blood of slaughtered millions and at the girdle are the keys of the Inquisition, but in her heart the very passions (designated principles) which lighted so many thousands of funeral pyres four centuries ago. And she has persuaded the very descendants of those whose blood she shed centuries ago, to join in palliation and laudation of her ways.

OPENING OF M. E. CHURCH AT LANOWLEE.—For nearly two years services have been held by Rev. Mr. Fox and others in the waiting room at Lanowlee, for which many thanks are due to the G. I. P. Railway Company. The Lord has owned and blessed the labours of his servants in the conversion of souls, and for several months it has been deemed advisable to have a regular place of worship. For this purpose the "Railway" granted a beautiful lot of ground, on which has been erected a neat little chapel of stone, with iron roofs, at a cost of about three thousand rupees. This amount has been provided by the good people at Lanowlee, aided by subscriptions from Poona and Bombay; and considering the fewness of the number, and their circumstances, it is very commendable indeed. Friday, December 4th, was appointed for opening the chapel. At 6 o'clock it was well filled, there being a small number present from Poona and Bombay. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to thirty-seven communicants by Rev. Dr. Fraser, after which a short address was delivered by the writer from Heb. xii. 18-24. Then after some remarks from Mr. Thomas Glover a subscription of three hundred and sixty-eight rupees was raised for procuring seats, lights, and a wall around the chapel. Then the building was solemnly dedicated to Almighty God by Rev. Mr. Fox.

It is with profound gratitude to God that we record this happy consummation, and we bespeak for the Lord's cause in Lanowlee a glorious success.

May the little chapel be the birthplace of many souls. W. E. ROBBINS.

The Bombay Guardian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12.

TEA OR ALCOHOL?

THE opponents of total abstinence periodically bring forward a small gun of theirs, which they seem to regard as a heavy piece of ordnance: the argument that tea is a stimulant, and if stimulants are to be abandoned, tea should be abandoned; and if not abandoned then tea-drinkers must be contented to remain in the same category with drunkards. This argument somebody has lately brought forward again, and it is awful the chastisement he pours upon tea-drinkers. It seems to us that the forlornness of the cause is pretty clearly shown, when men begin to rejoice in a line of argument like this.

Tea is a stimulant. Well, food is a stimulant. After a plain good meal, with cold water for a beverage, you may generally notice that the spirits of people are slightly elevated. Good *cheer* is not restricted to drink. But the point which our opponents need to establish is this that tea stimulates people to such an extent that they lose the balance of their powers, lose the benefit of their ordinary sense, and the safeguard of their principles, and are liable to act unseemly, obstreporously, wrongfully. When it can be shown that in taking a cup of tea with his family, a labourer is likely to become excited, begin to break things, terrify his children out of their wits, and drag his wife about the room by the hair, then indeed we may commence a crusade against tea-drinking. When we find a tendency in tea-drinking to create such a morbid thirst for itself that the potations must always become deeper, and everything else cease to relish, we may listen to the alarm now sounded. Go and say to the employer, Are you aware that William Thomson drinks? He replies: William Thomson! I never would have expected that. You explain, Yes, I saw him drinking a cup of tea last night. The master will laugh in your face at the idea that he should care for it. He knows well that there is nothing in that drift of things that bids ominously for the future.

Tea is *such* a stimulant, you say, and you cannot do without stimulants; then, why not content yourself with this stimulant? It does not inebriate; does not overthrow the reason; does not drive your wits out of doors; does not give your passions the ascendancy and make you dangerous to those around you; does not lead to poverty; does not bring you into the clutches of the pawnbroker; it will enable you to perform your duties with steadfastness and regularity. You need *some* stimulant, you say; should you not rejoice that God, in his Providence, has supplied you with one that you can use daily without any of those horrible results? You can use it without any detriment to the sweet relations that exist between yourself and your wife, children and friends, and without loss of the capacities by which you are enabled to perform your part in life. Why turn to these more perilous forces that are strewing society with their wrecks? But oh, you say, We are no advocates of excessive drinking. Of course not. There are none such. And more than this, it may be that you use wine and spirits without the appearance of any of those frightful results. But facts demonstrate that given ten moderate drinkers, one of them at least will gradually be betrayed over what he has fixed as the safe limit; and by the example of some of the number, some child or relative will be led into the habit of drinking, and going over the limits will turn out a drunkard. A certain number of moderate drinkers represents a certain number of drunkards; and it is not the moderate drinker who can say truly, I am absolutely without responsibility in this matter. But the point is this: Here are certain stimulants; it pleases you to put tea and coffee on the same shelf with them; some of them are making havoc of mankind in a way that must go far to satisfy the arch-fiend himself; the cup of tea is a stimulant that cheers without inebriating, comforts without impoverishing, and that does not tend by example to degrade and injure others. Which of these *will* you use? Which side you take in the great *conflict*?

AN EXHORTATION.

(*Communicated*).

"THERE shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts and saying, Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation." "Because they have no changes, therefore they fear not God." The author of "The Day and the Hour" has brought the events connected with the coming of the Lord to the notice of the Bombay public at this time. The daily papers have had their scoff. The 6th of December has passed as every other day. As it was in the days of Noe so shall it be also in the days of the Son of Man. They did eat, they drank, they married wives, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark and the flood came and destroyed them all.

We have God's word for it that "yet a little while and he that shall come will come and will not tarry. The Lord is at hand. Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." That day and that hour are known to the Father only, but they are determined as definitely as the 6th of December. What a mercy that the Lord did not come on that day! The door of mercy still stands open for the thousands of this city to enter in. "Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved. How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed, and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard, and how shall they hear without a preacher." Who would imagine that the Lord is at hand from the present attitude of the Christian public in Bombay? Here and there a warning voice is lifted up, but what is this among so many? The walls of Jericho would never have fallen down with such a feeble blast. Even in the Churches the sound is sadly weak and uncertain. "They have healed the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace, when there is no peace." God says "Warn them from me,—When I say unto the wicked, O wicked man, thou shalt surely die,—if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way that wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thine hand."

There is surely something wrong in a system which allows men and women who still unsaved to attend God's house, week are after week, without a fearful sense of danger. The fall of a house recently in Bombay, which buried a well known man in its ruins, awoke in many minds anxiety. People began to look to the state of their own dwellings, and where danger was apprehended they made their escape. "Escape for thy life" was the message of the Lord to Lot. The heathen, the infidel, may receive such a message with mockery, but those who by coming to church profess to believe God's word cannot receive the message in the same way. They must accept it or reject it, and if people who are still in the City of Destruction can willingly attend God's house week after week, either God's message is not delivered or it is delivered in such a way

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that it is neither understood nor believed. The preacher must be a savour of death unto death and of life unto life. Ye are the salt of the earth, says our Lord, but if the salt have lost his savour wherewith shall it be salted, it is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out.

Let Christians of all classes be in earnest. All may not be called to blow the trumpet of warning—but all can show that they are fleeing from the wrath to come.

It is a matter of life and death. Let those who feel it to be so get together and fast and pray. A little band of 120 in Jerusalem brought down such a shower of blessing after ten days' waiting upon the Lord that 3000 were added to the Church, and the love of God so filled all hearts that they willingly parted their possessions to all as every man had need. Does the promise of the Holy Ghost still hold good, or has God forgotten to be gracious? Ask and ye shall receive. Only by the Holy Spirit can we feel the realities of the kingdom of God and of the world to come. Only by receiving the Holy Spirit will the constraining love of Christ fill our hearts—leading to full consecration of self to God—and a self-denying love for the souls of our fellow-men. When the leaders in the Churches are warmed and lit up with the holy fire, all that are in the house will feel the flame and see the light, and the name of the Lord will be glorified. The coming holiday season will allow many Christians, not only in this City but in other places, some leisure time. What use will they make of it? Will they give it to the Lord? and wait upon Him until He renew their strength, and pour out his Spirit upon all flesh. Then will God show wonders in heaven and signs in the earth, before that great and notable day of the Lord come, and it shall come to pass that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved. M.

Epitome of News.

Saturday, December 5.

—*Times of India*: "Baroda, Dec. 4, 7-35 P.M. Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly has arrived here. He is Colonel Phayre's guest.

"Kurrachee, Dec. 4. Khelat affairs are still in the greatest confusion. His Highness the Khan is doing nothing, and the Chiefs throughout the country are doing very much as they like. Sir William Merewether left to-day for Bombay *en-route* to Calcutta, to discuss these matters with the Governor-General."

—Pundit Dayanund Suraswati will lecture this day, Saturday, the 5th inst, 5 p. m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on "The Spirituality of God." He will give quotations from the Shrutees of the Vedas, illustrating the subject of the lecture. The public are invited to attend.

—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, one Dewjee Dhondoo, a coachman in the service of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Burns, with being in charge of a horse and vehicle and leaving the same at such a distance as not to have the same under due control. His worship, after hearing the case stated that the prisoner had rendered himself liable to pay a fine of Rs 50, but, looking into the whole circumstances of the case, he would fine him five rupees.

—The inquiry into the charges of receiving an illegal gratification as public servants, and of abetment of the offence, preferred against seven peons of the Bandora Slaughter-houses, was resumed on Thursday morning last before Mr. W. Allen, first-class magistrate, Tanna District, at his bungalow on the top of Bandora Hill. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

—Dr. Narayen Dajee has been chosen by H. E. the Governor as Sheriff for next year. His appointment to the shrievalty will most likely be gazetted next week.

—Her Majesty's Troop Ship *Crocodile*, 4,173 tons, 700 H. P., Captain S. P. Townsend, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 27th October, calling at Queenstown on the 1st November, Malta on the 12th, Port Said on the 17th, and Suez on the 18th, bringing with her 80 officers, 13 ladies and 5 children, 5 staff sergeants, 4 women and 8 children, 1,051 men, 65 women, 60 children and 4 female servants. During the voyage there was one death, that of a child seven months old.

—A correspondent of a Mofussil paper states that an impostor named Hari Raghunath Peranji has been recently detected in the Athni taluka, of the Belgaum collectorate. This man was a measurer in the Revenue Survey, and was dismissed the service some time ago. After his dismissal he collected the instruments required for a measurer, and kept a peon with a badge. With these he made his appearance successively in some of the talukas of the collectorate, and for six months continuously extorted money from the ryots by various pretences put forth by him in the assumed character of a Government Surveyor. On making his appearance at a place called Bolkund, the villagers made a report to the authorities, and the pretender was brought before them, and on enquiry his real character was exposed. He is now undergoing his investigation before a Magistrate.

—The Home Government, we hear, have apointed Mr. W. Macpherson as Official Agent to the Administrators-General of the three Presidencies in India.

—At the Calcutta University Examination, which commenced on Monday last, there are 533 candidates for the First Arts Examination and 2,244 for the Entrance Examination.

—Lucknow, Nov. 28. Friday, the 27th November, was celebrated at La Martiniere as Founder's Day in connection with the annual distribution of prizes to pupils of both departments, European and Native. In the absence of the Chief Commissioner, who is *ex-officio* visitor of the College, the Rev. T. Moore, the only member of committee present in time, took the chair.

—After a service of half a lifetime in India, namely, thirty-four years, Colonel Coxe, the Commissioner of Jullundhur, has now determined upon retiring, and, having taken advantage of the new bonus scheme, will in a few days be on his way to his native country, to enjoy that rest from hard work which he has so richly earned.

—The shipbuilding trade on the Clyde, according to the *Scotsman*, shows indications of the approach of a slack winter, and work is running out of many of the yards. The late demand for new iron sailing vessels, which kept the shipbuilders pretty brisk during the last four months, has subsided. Orders are now scarce, and those taken are chiefly with the view of keeping the workmen employed. In many of the yards a reduction of the number of hands employed will take place during November, and a notice of reduction of wages has been posted in several works.

—*Bombay Gazette*: It is announced in our advertising columns that 1st and 2nd class return tickets—and also return tickets for horses, between any of the stations on the G. I. P. Railway, issued on and after Saturday the 19th December instant, will be available up to the 6th of January next, that day inclusive. Return tickets, as above, available for one month, are also issued from the principal stations on the same line to those of the East Indian; Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and Madras Railways.

—Forty life convicts, we read, left Lahore for the Andamans on Friday last, and the police guard in charge of them in Bengal managed to allow two of them to escape from the train, when, about 200 miles from Calcutta. As the prisoners were fettered and chained two and two together, their escape is somewhat to be wondered at: the vigilance of the guard could scarcely have been such as might be expected, with desperate men in their charge.

—*Englishman*: We have received the following further particulars regarding the ship *French Empire*, which was lost at the Sandheads on the 11th instant:—The full complement on board was twenty-nine souls. Of these the captain and two men reached Santapilly in an open boat, after having been at sea for seven days without either food or water. Two men clung to the wreck from the time the collision took place until about 11 A. M. the following day, when they were saved by a pilot brig. These men report that the second officer, and six of the crew of their ship, and an apprentice belonging to the *City of Edinburg* were also clinging to the wreck of the *French Empire*, until about daybreak on the morning after the collision, after which they were washed off one after the other. On Tuesday morning a letter was received from the first officer of the *French Empire*, dated Cuttack, 25th November, in which he said that the boatswain, sailmaker, twelve seamen, and two apprentices of that ship were with him, and that they will probably reach Calcutta, via Chandbally, at the end of this week. He does not give particulars as to how they were saved. It will be gathered from these details that from the *French Empire* twenty-two have been saved, and seven have been lost. We understand that the apprentice above alluded to is the only life that has been lost from the *City of Edinburgh*.

—We have to announce the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Somerville of Glasgow in Calcutta. He addressed a crowded meeting in the Free Church on Tuesday evening, and his earnest and eloquent appeals were listened to with the deepest interest by the large audience. Mr. Somerville comes to this city on what is called a "Winter Mission"—in which much interest is taken at home—and intends spending part of the cold season in Calcutta in Evangelistic work. His great experience in Christian work generally, and especially the prominent part he has taken in connection with the religious movement in Scotland, eminently qualify him for carrying out his important mission. The large meeting in the Free Church, and the kindly words of greeting spoken by the Rev. Mr. Richards and Dr. Thoburn, give the most encouraging prospect of success to his good work. Mr. Somerville will address meetings in the Free Church this evening, and to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, which we have no doubt will be as well attended as the Monday meeting. His further plans of work will be decided on in a day or two.

—*Indian Daily News*: Eight candidates for Baptism, among whom were three Hindoo ladies, and one Hindoo gentleman, were immersed on Sunday at the Lall Bazaar Baptist Chapel, Calcutta, in conformity with the rites of the church, which was pretty well crowded considering that no public anouncement had previously been made. The sermon was preached by Rev. Hallam, of Monghyr, and was seemingly most effective. The text chosen was from Acts 22c, 16th verse. The prayer offered up by Rev. J. Robinson before the ceremony was in accordance with the occasion, and could not but have been appreciated by the spiritually inclined. We were glad to see a number of Hindoo ladies and gentlemen present; the former belonging, as we understand, to Miss Leslie's school, in Boitakannah.

—*Indian Statesman*: While Bombay is occupied with its Market Case, something like a parallel to it has turned up in Calcutta. The *Hindoo Patriot* hears that a charge has been preferred in the Court of the Sealdah Magistrate, against certain officers of the subordinate establishment of the Calcutta Canals, for levying black-mail from boats passing the Canal. The prosecutor is a European merchant of good standing.

—The first of two lectures on the approaching close of the Christian dispensation was given in the Athenæum, Melbourne, on the 13th October, by Lieutenant Alfred Wilkinson, who styles himself an "Evangelist serving under the Apostles." The subject was entitled "The judgments of God which are coming upon the nations of Christendom as the Christian dispensation draws to its close, which close is near at hand." Mr Percy Whitestone, B.A., occupied the chair. The lecturer, in introducing his subject, stated that in having lately published a rather lengthy address on the above subject in the daily papers he had not taken the public by surprise, for it was now 21 years since, by the providence of God, and in obedience to the authority of those over him, that he was sent to this land. Upon his arrival here he waited on the clergy and ministers of every denomination throughout the colonies, respectfully to present to them all the information in his power bearing on those principles of truth which he was about to speak upon. The time had now arrived when everybody must be warned of the Lord's second advent. After addressing himself on the various dispensations of the world since its commencement, he called attention to that period of the world's history which more immediately concerned the present generation, and observed that the judgments which threatened us socially, politically, and ecclesiastically, were connected with our parting from the revelation of God bearing on Christian

worship. At the conclusion of the lecture the Rev. H. B. Macartney rose to enquire if he would be justified in making a few remarks on the lecture, but was immediately greeted with cries of "Yes" and "No," and it was not till after some confusion amongst the audience that he obtained a partial hearing. He refuted some of Mr. Wilkinson's remarks, stating that the lecturer was not justified in calling himself an "Evangelist serving under the Apostles," and quoted from the book of Revelation to show that all such were false prophets and deceivers. The speaker was about to proceed further in his remarks, but was prevented by the gas being turned off.

Monday, December 7.

—*Bombay Gazette*; Calcutta, 5th Dec.: "It is officially notified that Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly has been deputed temporarily Agent to the Governor-General and special Commissioner in Baroda."

"It is notified that Mr. Markham, of the North-Western Provinces, officiates as Postmaster General of Bombay during Mr. Macfarlane's absence."

—The drafts for various Regiments which arrived by H. M.'s Troop-ship *Crocodile*, disembarked on Saturday morning at the Carnac Bunder, and proceeded by special train to Deolalee. There were in all thirteen officers, two ladies, five hundred and sixty men, thirty-seven women and thirty-eight children.

—Captain Samuel Barrett Miles, now Her Majesty's Political Agent, has been appointed to be Her Majesty's Consul at Muscat.

—Mr. Grant Duff has been on a visit to Guzerat. Last night he stayed in Surat, and he will probably return to Bombay to-day.

—A portion of a house in Bunder Gulley, which was being repaired, suddenly fell in on Saturday. No one was injured.

—The re-arrangement of the treasures of the India Museum is (says the *Overland Mail*) entrusted to a most efficient staff. Dr. J. Forbes Watson, whose reports have attracted attention outside of an exclusively Indian circle, retains his appointment of Chief Reporter on the Products of India, and becomes Director of the Museum. The appointment of Assistant-Reporter and Curator of the Museum has been conferred by Lord Salisbury on Dr. Birdwood, a retired officer of the Bombay Medical Staff.

—Mr. Evelyn Bellew, eldest son of the late Mr. J. M. Bellew, is about to make his public appearance in the home provinces as a reader. He is said to have talent, and his personal resemblance to his father is remarkable.

—It is rumoured at Oxford that Prince Leopold intends to offer himself as a candidate at the open competition for the Taylorian Scholarship, which is awarded for proficiency in some modern language (which this year is French).

—There is great alarm at the War Office on account of the increasing prevalence of desertion: and the Army Bill brought in last Session will, it is said, be re-introduced.

—*Times of India*: We regret to announce the death of Surgeon-Major Ward, which occurred at the Marine Lines early on Saturday morning. The deceased officer entered the Bombay Medical Service in 1851, and at the time of his death was Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, and Professor of Midwifery at the Grant Medical College.

—On Saturday afternoon a large gathering of Hindoos assembled at the Lall Bagh to meet the Swamy Dayanund Saraswutti, for the purpose of discussing with him the doctrines preached by him during his stay in Bombay. The Swamy, although he had been specially invited to be present at the discussion, failed to put in an appearance, and in his absence Pundit Guttoo Laljee delivered a short discourse, in the course of which he cited all the Hindoo religious authorities and proved to the satisfaction of the meeting that what the Swamy said regarding the worship of idols being forbidden by the Vedas was incorrect. The pundits, who were present at the meeting, expressed their willingness to discuss the matter at issue between themselves and the Swamy at any place and on any occasion the latter chose to take it up.

—Some of our readers are probably aware that a couple of "Anglican sisters" have lately arrived in Bombay, and taken up their abode in the Sonapore district, in which the schools of the Indo-British Institution, founded by the Rev. Geo. Candy, are situated. The supporters of that deserving Institution would do well to consider the subjoined item from a recent number of the *Tablet*, headed "Anglican Sisters and Romanism." The *Tablet* says:—"A community of Anglican sisters in the north of London have within the last few days been received into the Roman Catholic Church. They are seven in number, one having remained a Protestant. These sisters have done good work amongst the poor in their district, and, perhaps, they may be able still to remain together like the community of Ash Grove, who, to the number of some 13, were received in the early part of 1868, and are now a flourishing Franciscan community with nearly 40 members." We should not be surprised if the advent of our new visitors in Bombay were to provoke the Christian public to look a little more carefully than before into the administration of the Sonapore schools.

—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Senior Magistrate, two Parsees and twenty-four Hindoos, sharebrokers, were charged, at the instance of Mr. Deputy Superintendent Smith, with causing a public nuisance by standing in a public thoroughfore (Rampart Row) for the purpose of making cotton bargains, which must necessarily cause obstruction, danger, or annoyance to the public or the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity. The Magistrate postponed the hearing of the case till to-morrow (Tuesday), and admitted the defendants to bail in their recognizance in the sum of Rs. 100 each.

—A Baroda correspondent, writing to us on the present condition of Baroda affairs, says:—"The present state of matters at Baroda is pretty much this. The Resident wishes to have everything done after his own views of things. He is at loggerheads with the Minister because he cannot make Mr. Dadabhai go according to his own notions of what is best and most expedient for the State. The Minister has no real influence over the Prince, who has hardly strength of character in him to adhere to one view for ten minutes together. The old Karbharies—though nominally dismissed from the Court, and exercising no tangible sway over the affairs of the State—hold secret counsels with the Maharajah, in which they endeavour to upset all the good work of the Dewan. The State still continues to pay the old Karbharies their salaries. The new men recently engaged by the Minister are brought on an extraordinarily high scale of salaries. The revenues of the State are rapidly falling off. The payment of arrears is resisted by the ryots. There is not money enough in the State treasury to pay the ordinary charges incident to the Government. In the scheme for the settlement of land revenue a proposal to reduce the assessments by 25 per cent. is under consideration, The ryots are utterly discontented, They would rise *en masse*, but for the fear of any open violence being promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the British Government; people's minds are in a high state of excitement. 'What next?' is the question which everybody has in his mouth."

—Major-General J.T. Grant, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, relinquishes the Divisional Command at this station on the 14th instant and proceeds to his native land.

—The Lord Mayor of London and the Mayor of Manchester having sanctioned the proposal of the Central Famine Relief Committee to appropriate part of the surplus funds to the relief of the sufferers by the late cyclone, the Committee have resolved to grant a sum, not exceeding two lakhs, for the relief of the sufferers in the Midnapoor District, upon the understanding that the Midnapoor Relief Committee will use due care to see that the amount is expended upon persons who are really suffering and necessitous.

—Most of our (*Englishman*) readers may remember the remarkable discovery published some time ago by Dr. Lewis, of the presence of microscopic worms in the blood as a constant phenomenon in certain forms of disease in this country. We learn that he has been pursuing his investigations of the subject, and that, among other new and noteworthy facts, he has ascertained that the common pariah dogs of our streets are liable to be similiarly affected by parasites, which, although not identical with those in the human disease, are closely allied to them. The discovery is of much interest, and promises to lead to great practical results, as it opens up a path of investigation by which we may hope to arrive at a knowledge of the causes and methods of cure of many obscure diseases which have been inexplicable, and have hitherto defied medical skill.

—Mr. Pogson, the Madras Astronomer, has applied for the assistance of Colonel Ritherdon and Mr. Dodoret in the observations he is about to make on the transit of Venus on the 9th instant. The Astronomer proposes to take as many photographs as possible with the Browning Reflector during the progress of the transit, and to find employment for every telescope he can get ready in time in taking observations.

—*Pioneer*: The Maharajah of Jodhpore, on a pilgrimage to Benares, has arrived at Allahabad. He is bringing along the ashes of his father, the Maharajah Tukht Sing, with the pious intention of scattering them on the sacred stream of the Ganges, a ceremony which, we believe, he performed yesterday at Tribenee, the junction of the rivers. The Maharajah will go on to Bankipore on the 7th, *en route* for Gya, after having no doubt enriched the Pragwals with half a lakh or so of *largesse* that might have been better spent.

Tuesday, December 8.

—*Times of India*: During last month nearly Rs. 275 were recovered on account of Municipal fines.

—The Rev. Mr. Weatherhead reported to the Police on Sunday the theft from the Girgaum Church of a large prayer book, two Communion Services, some Marathi prayer books, and a Bible, of the aggregate value of Rs. 100. Enquiries are being instituted.

—From the annual administration report of the Local Funds of the Poona Collectorate for 1873-74 we find that the receipts from all sources, including balance of the last year, amounted to Rs. 1,55,237-6-3; and the expenditure on original works, repairs, establishment and contingencies to Rs.1,25,499-1-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,738-4-9 on the 1st April 1874.

—The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Dewan, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, visited Sir Lewis Pelly at the Residency on Saturday morning. We hear that the Gaekwar was the first to learn that Colonel Phayre was to be superseded, and that the latter was informed of it through one of his clerks.

—The report gains ground in Madras that the disconnection of the State with the Bank will take place about the end of the official year 1874-75. If such does really take place, it will be incumbent upon the Government of India to give three months' notice to the Bank of their connection ceasing with it.

—Mr. J. C. Loch has been re-appointed Sheriff of Madras for next year.

—Two tame white elephants—a very pretty pair—have been sent down to Rangoon by the King of Burmah, to be forwarded by steamer to Europe as a present to the King of Italy.

—Colonel Lucas, of the Artillery, at Ahmedabad, had a narrow escape of his life a few days ago. When on his way to the city, a fakeer dashed at him, and made a blow at his head with a bamboo bludgeon. The blow was severe; it missed the gallant officer's head, but smashed the iron work of the hood of the gharry. Two policemen happened to be upon the road, and secured the ruffian. Report says the man is insane. These things are getting too common, and the plea of madness is too often accepted to exempt such offenders from process of law.

—Colonel Schneider arrived at Kolhapoor from Aden on Saturday last, the 5th inst., and took over political charge of Kolhapoor and the Southern Mahratta Country from Colonel G. S. Anderson, who is going home on two years' furlough, and as he succeeds to his off-reckonings before the expiry of that time he will not return. Colonel Anderson leaves Kolhapoor with the unanimous good wishes of all the European residents and amidst the heartfelt regrets of the people over whom he has so long held kindly sway. He leaves for the Continent by the mail steamer of Monday, the 14th instant, to seek the rest and repose to which his labours fairly entitle him.

—The following telegram from the Resident at Aden, dated the 28th November 1874, to the Viceroy, has been placed at the disposal of the Calcutta papers:—"Letters received from Cameron state he has sailed round southern end of Lake Tanganiyka, and has discovered an outlet which he believes to be the Congo. Was about to leave Ujiji 20th May, and, after crossing the lake, hoped to strike the river about Nyangme, and also hoped to reach Yellala falls in six months. Writes in excellent health and spirits. Livingstone's journals have reached Zanzibar safely. Mr. Stanley left for Bagamoyo on 12th November."

—A Paris journal states that Dr. Bouchard of that city finds the use of electricity very efficient in cases of severe toothache, a perfect cure, even where the teeth are greatly decayed, being not unfrequently obtained, and temporary relief almost invariably ensuing. In numerous instances, where alleviation at first was of short duration, the effect became more and more marked, and lasted longer as the treatment was repeated. The method pursued by Dr. Bouchard in applying the electricity,

is to place the positive pole of the current on the cheek oppositive the diseased tooth, and the negative upon the antero-lateral portion of the neck; and, to avoid ulcerations, the electrodes are made very large, and their place frequently changed. The application is continued for about half an hour, although relief is frequently experienced in ten to fifteen minutes. A battery of about ten elements is used.

—Some experiments on the composition of tobacco smoke, with special reference to the relative proportions of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, have been made by Dr. Otto Krause, of Annaberg, and published in Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*. His results show that the smoke invariably contains a considerable proportion of the very poisonous gas, carbonic oxide; every 100 volumes of smoke containing on an average 9·3 volumes of carbonic oxide and 12·2 of carbonic acid. As a smoker never expels all his smoke, but must absorb more or less of it by means of his lungs, it is clear that the evil effects of so deleterious a gas as carbonic oxide are not to be overlooked; and, indeed, it seems likely that some of the evils usually attributed to nicotine may, with more fairness, be credited to this highly poisonous gas.

—*Bombay Gazette;* Allahabad, 7th Dec.: The last link of the State Railway connecting Delhi with Agra, via Jeypoor, was opened to-day without any special ceremony.

—It is likely that the students of the Grant Medical College will remember for some time to come the *post-mortem* examination they held last Saturday at the J. J. Hospital. On Wednesday last, a gorawallah attached to Mahomed Bauker's stablesin the Bhendy Bazaar, was accidentally knocked over while attempting to secure a runaway horse, and sustained mortal injuries about the head. He was picked up insensible and sent to the J. J. Hospital at once, but never recovered, and expired on Friday night. A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, and a verdict of "accidental death from concussion of the brain, the result of being kicked on the head by a horse" was recorded. Immediately after the inquest, some of the medical students held a *post-mortem* examination of the body. The educated Moguls (to whose caste the deceased belonged) at first objected to a *post-mortem* examination, but were ultimately persuaded to consent to it; but it was not so with the roughs from Bhendy Bazaar. A few of these loitered outside the dissecting room and watched the proceedings through the shutters. When they saw the body being dissected they hurried off to the Bhendy Bazaar, collected a mob of about fifty others, and made a rush into the dissecting room. During the time that elapsed between their departure and return, the dissection had made considerable progress. The head was scalped, the liver extracted, one of the limbs disjointed, &c., and the students were adding to their store of medical knowledge in the most profound way when they were unceremoniously disturbed. As is always the case with natives, the mob rushed in with a terrific shout. The students were panic-stricken and fled in all directions. The enraged Moguls had nothing to fling at the fugitives, but seizing hold of the scalp, the liver, the disjointed limb, &c., they used these freely as missiles.

Dr. Anderson was informed of the occurrence at once, and he drove off to the Office of the Commissioner of Police at Mazagon, and entreated his assistance. Mr. Souter sent down Inspector Sweeny and a body of police, but not a Mogul was to be seen anywhere near the hospital when the police arrived. Mr. Sweeny stationed sepoys near the gates of the hospital, and a little while afterwards the relatives of the deceased claimed the body, which was washed, &c., and handed to them. A funeral procession was then formed, and Mr. Sweeny with a body of police accompanied it to Sonapore, where the corpse was buried. Nothing else of any note occurred afterwards.

—The British India steamer *Euphrates*, which arrived yesterday from Zanzibar direct, has been for the past month employed on the mail service between Aden and Zanzibar. She took Mr. Stanley the explorer down there, from Aden, the date of his arrival being 22nd September. As when on board the P. and O. s. s. *Gwalior*, Mr. Stanley was reticent to a fault, and was especially careful that no one should gain an inkling as to what his movements were likely to be. On the return of the Euphrates to Zanzibar, Mr. Stanley was still there, having in the mean time explored a river in the neighbourhood, the name of which we have not been able to ascertain, using for the purpose the two boats which he had brought with him from England; these boats he afterwards disposed of and started inland, but no one seems to be aware of the direction which he took, nor had any subsequent information respecting his movements been received up to the time that the *Euphrates* left for this port.

—H. M. ship *Daphne*, Commander C. E. Foot, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee, (24th Nov.) where she had been for some time past refitting, after cruising for nearly two years on the East Coast of Africa for the purpose of putting down the slave trade: during that time she effected numerous captures of slavers which have been reported from time to time. In Bombay she will be docked and it is expected will be recommissioned for the same service; a fresh crew in that case being sent out by one of the Troopships or H. M. S. *Undaunted* expected to arrive about the end of February to relieve the Flagship *Glasgow*.

—*Bangalore Herald:* This Institution, after having existed for a few years, and which was a source of living to many indigent Europeans and Eurasians—who were daily employed as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., is to be closed for good—and the building is to be rented to any person who is inclined to open a place of business. The Institution was connected with the Friend-in-Need Society, and Major Gompertz took a deal of trouble to raise it to a self-supporting position, but unfortunately the articles which were manufactured there, although of first-class finish—did not pay. The school was patronized by many of the gentry.

Wednesday, December 9.

—*Bombay Gazette:* The gang of intriguers at Baroda were not, we believe, confounded by the revelation of an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the late Resident at the Gaekwar's Court. It would be doing their astuteness too little credit to suppose that the discovery of that scheme should make them sit down on the earth and mourn in sack-cloth and ashes. We are therefore not surprised to learn that they have made it an argument against Colonel Phayre by industriously circulating the report that there was no truth whatever in the story, and that it had been invented by him out of a pure spirit of wantonness to cast discredit upon an amiable and much-injured Prince and his surrounding *coterie* of equally admirable individuals. This version of the matter is really believed by a great number of people in Baroda and out of it, and we are sorry to say that the supersession of Colonel Phayre at the present juncture is interpreted by them as a sign that the Government of India holds the same belief and has taken this means of showing their disapproval of his conduct. Of course we do not believe that the change in the representation of the British Government at the Court of Baroda had anything whatever to do with the poisoning case. Still there are many others who refuse to hold a similar belief, and prefer to circulate the absurd story about Colonel Phayre's misdemeanours and consequent punishment. The spread of such an impression must do the reputation of our Government and its political officers a great deal of harm, and this circumstance alone makes us think that the Government of India, if it did contemplate a change of Residents some time ago, would have shown more wisdom, and greater considerateness for the gentleman who now leaves Baroda with the appearance of being in disgrace with his employers, if it had made the change immediately after or before the close of Colonel Meade's Commission of Inquiry. We are told that the Gaekwar in his joy feasted Brahmins and distributed sweetmeats to the multitude when he heard of Colonel Phayre's supersession; and surely no one can help regretting that His Highness has been given such a good opportunity of displaying his coarse satisfaction over the apparent fall of an honest Englishman whom he has hitherto chosen to regard as his enemy, simply because he stubbornly opposed the practices of himself and his courtiers. We are not astonished to hear that Sir Lewis Pelly has already asked the local Government for the assistance of the Bombay police. Sir Philip Wodehouse has acceded to his request, and this morning Mr. Souter will start for Baroda with his best and most experienced assistants in the detective department.

—Calcutta, 8th December: Mr. Hobhouse introduced the Probates Bill to-day. The following Acts were passed:—The guardianship of European British minors. The scheduled disiricts. The local extent of certain Laws. The Council will reassemble on Tuesday next, the 15th.

—On Monday, Mr. Marriott, Acting Judge of the High Court, went home by the mail. His furlough, we believe, will not be a long one, and when he returns to Bombay there is every likelihood that he will be confirmed in his present acting appointment.

—His Lordship the Bishop has, for reasons not known, removed the Rev. Charles Gilder from Sonapore to Camateepoora. We hear that Mr. Gilder's removal has caused some dissatisfaction, and that it is the intention not only of his parishioners, but also of his friends, to memorialize the S. P. G. Committee, and protest against such an unexpected removal of their pastor.

—We understand that Mr. Peile, Political Agent in Kattywar, in a letter to Government, has once more mooted the much-desired question of a guaranteed railway between Rajkote and Wudwan. There is a probability that his proposal in favour of the railway will meet with success.

—The Agricultural Department remarks on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 3rd instant as being generally excellent througout India. Abundant rain has fallen in the southern districts of Madras. In Bombay the kharif continues to be well reported of, and rubbee prospects are very good, especially in Sind. Harvesting of the late rice is progressing in Bengal with good results. In the Punjab want of rain is complained of, but no injury has yet been done.

—The case in which twenty-six brokers were charged under sections 268 and 290 of Act 45 of 1860, came on for hearing before the Senior Magistrate yesterday? His worship, in disposing of the case, said that it would be enough, in his opinion, if the parties were cautioned and warned that, if they appeared before him again on a similar charge, they would be punished. He however, wished them clearly to understand that, if they were ever brought before him again, he had the power to fine them each Rs. 200. And if the charge were proved against them he would fine them heavily. He now cautioned and discharged them.

—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome telegraphs the following report of a speech addressed by the Pope on Tuesday morning to some English Catholics who waited upon him:—

"A former Minister of your country, whom I had believed rather moderate, and who, to say the truth, had never while in office manifested arroganee or violence towards the Catholic Church, intoxicated by the proceedings of another Minister in another State, has suddenly come forward, like a viper, assailing this barque of St. Peter. I have not read the book, and I have no great desire to read blasphemies, but from what I understand, the Minister whom they call Liberal flatters the Catholics of that nation and leads them to believe that I wish those subjects to become disloyal to their country. Puzzled at beholding the vast progress made by that nation in the path of the true faith, the fallen Minister hopes to arrest the luminous triumph of the Church, by interpreting after his own fashion the will of this poor Vicar of Christ. A great King (Charlemagne) said that even should the Church impose heavy burdens on the conscience of the population the Catholics should bear them from their interest in the communion of the Church; but our dogmas, far from being burdens, are light. Those who will walk astray are not Catholics, they are wor se than infidels and Protestants, because calling themselves Catholics, they daily rebel against God and the laws of the Church."

—According to a paragraph in the *Pictorical World* a Belgian gardener has found that by certain manipulations he can impregnate apples and pears with foreign flavours. With a pointed instrument something like a darning-needle he makes three or four holes in an apple—without, of course, removing it from the tree on which it is growing. By means of a little squirt, these holes are filled with a liquid containing some peculiar flavour. In a minute or two the apple will absorb this liquid. In the course of about ten days this operation is repeated two or three times, and then the apple is allowed to ripen in peace. The results, it appears, are most marvellous. By this method all sorts of fruits can be obtained flavoured in the most original and novel manner. An apple can be made to taste of a pear, a pear of a plum, or of vanilla, or of any other flavour. We doubt if there is much to be gained by meddling with the natural flavour of a good pear or apple; but if the thing be desirable the present invention is a very imperfect one for the purpose, for it saves no trouble. Let some gardener tell us how to impregnate a whole tree with a particular flavour, and we will be grateful. The thing ought not to be impossible.

—*Times of India:* We regret to announce the death last night at 9 p. m., on Malabar Hill, of Mr.

O. Flaherty, C. B., Surgeon General of Her Majesty British Troops in this Presidency. His funeral will take place at Sewree Cemetery at 5 p. m. this evening.

—The students who matriculate at the examination of 1874 and subsequent years will not be admitted to Government Art Colleges, unless they have passed in a vernacular, are able to satisfy the Principal that they are qualified to pass the matriculation in a classical language.

—The address of Major Forster, 1-5th Fusiliers, corresponding Secretary in India for the "Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army," will in future be Allahabad.

—*Deccan Herald:* We understand that about ten thousand rupees have already been subscribed by the native community of Poona for the erection of a Town Hall.

—Referring to the abolition of the Cotton Commissionership, the *Monitor* says:—"We hope Lord Northbrook would not rest himself satisfied with the abolition of this single appointment. Several others were called into existence during the late administration which are equally scandalous, and which are eating up a considerable portion of the public revenue, we feel sure without any adequate return to the State, as no return was expected, the appointments having been made to provide for favourites, *cœuleur de rose* explanations having been given to the public and to the India Office authorities as to their necessity. One of these appointments is the Inspector Generalship of Fisheries. This office was created during the administration of the late Lord Mayo, and has been in existence since that time. But we cannot conceive what good it has done to the State, where the office is, and what the functions of the officer are. We were told some time ago that the officer felt it to be his duty to go to England with a view to study the fisheries in that country, and to apply his experience to this. We do not know if he has passed his *status pupillari* and returned to this country; but he must have been provided with passage money and other fittings-up at public expense for journeys to and from England, and must have had his other requirements as Inspector General met from the same source. If this office is not a sinecure, and a scandalous sinecure, we do not know what a sinecure is. Then again, there is the Director Generalship of Statistics. It would appear that most of these sinecure and superfluous appointments are to be found connected with the Departments of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, which itself costs the Government a large sum of money annually; and perhaps the best thing Lord Northbrook could do would be to abolish that department altogether, with all its attendants and hangers-on, and a very conspicuous blot would thus be wiped off the face of the Indian administration.

—The Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is now in Poona. He preached to crowded audiences on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning and evening. It was intimated that the Methodist Love Feast (for which special tickets are required) is to take place this evening at 6 P. M., and that Mr. Taylor is to preach on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 6.30, in the Methodist Hall, East Street. Mr. Taylor leaves for Bombay on Thursday morning. We were much struck with Mr. Taylor's power of illustrating his subject—a power which brings the truth home with great clearness to the minds of those who hear him.

—We hear from Lanowlee that the pretty little Methodist church there was opened on Friday evening. The services were very interesting, and the church quite full. At the close of the service between three and four hundred rupees were collected to furnish and light the church. We believe that the church will now be completed and furnished without any debt being left upon it.

—*Globe*, Nov. 13th: On November 12, the fifth of a series of torpedo experiments was successfully carried out at Spithead against the *Oberon*. A charge of 500 lb. of powder was exploded at a distance, horizontally, of 40ft. from the vessel's side. The explosion caused the vessel to plunge violently. On being boarded the animals left upon her were found uninjured, but several planks were sprung; and on being docked afterwards it was found that the iron plates on the side nearest the explosion were considerably bulged.

—A communication from the Steward of Gray's Inn states that at a Pension holden on the 4th inst., Master Mauisty called the attention of the Bench to the numbers of the *Englishman* newspaper, edited by Dr. Kenealy, and moved that Dr. Kenealy be called upon to show cause on the 26th inst. why his name should not be removed from the roll of members of the Society of Gray's Inn and his call to the Bar vacated, on the ground that, being the editor of that newspaper, he is unfit to be a member of the society or of the English Bar. This was seconded by Master Holker, Solicitor-General, and carried.

—The *Spectator*: M. Chenu, Medical Inspector General of the French Army, reports the losses sustained by the French in the war with Germany to have been as follows:—Killed, disappeared, or died of wounds and diseases, 133,871; wounded by the enemy's fire, 143,000; men disabled by marching, 11,421; 11,914 missing are treated as dead. These figures include 2,881 officers killed or who died of wounds and disease and 96 missing, with 17,240 prisoners who died in Germany, 1,701 in Switzerland, and 124 in Belgium. While 17,240 deaths, then, occurred in captivity, only 1,220 soldiers were killed at Gravelotte, the bloodiest battle of the war. The German losses were:—Killed or died of wounds and disease, 40,741; missing and treated as dead, 4,000; wounded, 127,867. To these have to be added 1,795 killed, 6,690 wounded, and 1,539 missing in skirmishes, patrols, and slight engagements. The Germans had 44,000 deaths, the French 133,871; the Germans 127,000 wounded, the French 143,000. The French had 11,421 men disabled by *plaies de marche*—that is through defective socks, boots, and gaiters, while the Gemans suffered but little from this cause. M. Chenu shows that in the Crimea and Italy, as well as in the last war, disease was more fatal than the sword, this being partly attributable to commissariat, outfit, and hospital shortcomings.

Thursday, December 10.

—*Times of India*: Calcutta, December 9th. The Transit Observations at the Calcutta Observatory were excellent. Good photographs were secured. The mean time ingress centre was seven fifty-six; middle ten five; egress centre twelve thirteen. The corrected mean time will be forwarded tomorrow. Several instruments intended to calculate observations were not fully fitted. The weather was most propitious during the transit.

"Madras, December 9th. Satisfactory observations of the Transit of Venus were almost impossible. Endeavours were frustrated by cloudy weather. Mr. Pogson was prepared to take observations of the contacts. The micrometrical measures were quite unavailable in consequence of the badness of the weather.

"Kurrachee, December 9th. General Addison's arrangements for taking observations of the Transit were most elaborate, and all his previous computations were correct. The first external contact happened before sunrise at 10 minutes 26 seconds past 6. The first internal contact was when the sun was about four or five of his diameter above the horizon, at 13 minutes before 7. The second internal contact happened about 25 minutes to 11 a. m., the last external contact happened about 11-3 a. m., when the planet quitted the sun not far from its highest point."

—Calcutta, December 9th. Nothing is known of any Government Envoy to Cabul. The national cash balances will not be lower. Estimate of fifteen millions to close the financial year is certain to be realised.

—Rawul Pindee, December 9th. The bandmaster of the 72nd Highlanders has been missing from Peshawur since the 4th. Search has proved fruitless. He is supposed to have been made away with by the hill tribes.

—An interview took place on Monday last, at Government House, Parell, between His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse and the Ranee of the late Gaekwar of Baroda, Her Highness is the sister-in-law of the present Gaekwar. The Ranee was met at the entrance to Government House by an Aide-de-Camp, His Excellency's Private Secretary, and the Oriental Translator. On Her Highness's arrival at the top of the stairs, she was received by His Excellency, who conducted her to a seat on his right hand. We understand that the interview had reference to certain allowances made to Her Highness by the present Gaekwar, and other private matters. The interview, which lasted for about half an hour, terminated with the bestowal of pan-sooparee and the usual ceremonies.

—The Commissioner of Police left for Baroda yesterday morning, taking with him the Khan Bahadoors and the chief native detectives. His mission is to enquire into the attempt made to poison the late Resident.

—There was a large gathering on Saturday last at the *Gremio Lusitano*, to hear the lecture delivered by Dr. Lisboa. The lecturer spoke about the necessity and advantages of the study of the Bible, the influence of the Gospel over sciences, arts, poetry and civilization in general.

—Out of sixty-four candidates who presented themselves for the B. A. examination in connection with the Bombay University thirty have passed successfully. The majority of the successful candidates belong to the Elphinstone College.

—The Revs. Edmund Jermyn, W. H. Bray, and E. G. Davis have been appointed Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

—*Bombay Gazette:* Indore, 9th December. The transit of Venus was beautifully observed at Indore. The interval from the commencement to the end of the apparent contact of the planet with the sun was four hours thirty-seven minutes, thirty-two seconds. The interval between the two internal contacts was three hours, forty-two minutes, fifty-six seconds. No black drop appeared.

—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 5th December, was 55 feet 9 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet 9 tenths.

—Mr. Johann Smidt, Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta, has resumed charge of his office.

—From Ahmedabad a corespondent writes: A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been contributed for expenses connected with the reception of Sir Philip Wodehouse.

—Baroda correspondent: Colonel Phayre's removal has been effected in an apologetic sort of way, I hear. At least half the country wishes he may return. As for the weakness of Government it cannot but be greatly exposed by sundry startling facts which sooner or later must see the light. People ask what has he done to be removed at this stage of affairs? Assuming that he is all the Gaekwar's fancy paints him, he can only report facts; and Government could easily form an opinion of them. In what way has he offended? About quarter an hour ago a poor man, I am told, kept crying out near the bridge leading to the city, "What will the poor do, now that Phayre Sahib is going? What will the Sirdars do? He spoke justly and fearlessly for the poor, and is there injustice in the British Sirkar too, that he is thus punished and the poor betrayed? Or has the Gaekwar Sirkar's gold done this, for much money went lately to Bengal!" There can be little doubt that if a plebiscite could be taken at this moment, it would result in Mulharao's subjects proving that they would much prefer His Highness's supercession to Col. Phayre's.

It is curious that the *Hindu Patriot* should declare Col. Phayre unpopular. Had he witnessed the assemblage of Sirdars and others yesterday at the Residency, his opinion would certainly have undergone a change. These came to express their regret at the Resident's removal, and their best wishes for his prosperity. Even women put in an appearance, placed their children at his feet, and kept saying, "For what sins of ours have the cruel fates been punishing our *ma bap* the Resident Sahib, *Bhugvunth, i. e.*, the Almighty, must protect us and prosper him." In fact, the most unpopular people just now in Baroda are the Gaekwar and his Durbarees, and the most unpopular Englishman, the well meaning but misled Governor General.

—We have lately been receiving some interesting stories about the atrocities of bandits in Italy; but it would appear that similar cases occur nearer Bombay than Italy. On Sunday the 29th ult. a gang of robbers, numbering seventy-five, entered the village of Cuncolim, and robbed the house of a Hindoo named Sesquerim Quenim, whom they carried off with them, together with his son Visnoo. The son was after some delay set at liberty and ordered to bring Rs. 1,500 for the ransom of his father. The robbers availed themselves of the same opportunity, and sent a letter to another rich Hindoo of Cuncolim suggesting the payment of Rs. 5,000. A bullet, pierced all round, was enclosed in the letter, to let the addressee know that if he failed to pay the amount demanded within the prescribed time he must be prepared to be pierced like that bullet. A detachment of soldiers is now stationed at Cuncolim, and yet the robbery was perpetrated within the distance of a mile from the barracks. When the robbers had done their work and retired, the troops were put in motion to render assistance to the villagers; but of course the brave fellows were too late and were terribly disappointed. They learned, shortly after the occurrence of the abduction of the old Hindoo, that the bandits had caught and ill-treated a man for refusing to guide them to certain localities of which they had heard good accounts. We learn from the Portu-

guese papers that a number of troops have been ordered to proceed from Portugal to relieve their brethren in Goa. We hope they will prove to be a little more exemplary as soldiers than the present Goanese protectors of the peace.

—We (*Pioneer*) hear from Peshawur that native opinion on the frontier is curiously unanimous in sanctioning the treacherous behaviour of the Ameer towards Yakoob Khan. The feeling appears to be that the chance of a civil war has been removed, and that the less said the better as to the means by which that result has been achieved. It is not to be expected that natives on this frontier will look at such matters from our point of view, when they have all their lives been hearing of similar acts of treachery, and seeing them attended with success. In Affghanistan, whatever may be *thought* by Yakoob's partisans, there seems to be no prospect of resistance on his behalf. News, however, has yet to be received of the actual occupation of Herat by the Ameer's troops, though no difficulties appear to be anticipated.

—The *Graphic*, received by the last mail, contains an excellent portrait of the late Hon'ble Narayen Vasudeo. It would be recognized, at a glance, by any one who had once seen him.

—It may be useful to many in this country to know that a French savant, M. A. Flamant, announces that a few bundles of raw hemp kept in a granary will completely get rid of weevils.

—*Madras Times*:—Some thirty years ago, among other benevolent measures devised and brought into operation by Mr. Peter Carstairs, a philanthropic institution was initiated, which operated for some period in industrial occupations—such as farming, weaving, &c., and so provided the means of livelihood to many of the poor class of East Indians then in destitute circumstances. In a little time, however, the association was wound up, owing to want of scope. We now learn that the Reverend Doctor Sayers is taking measures to have some fourteen thousand rupees' worth of funded property, belonging to this institution, made over to the Civil Orphan Asylums for the purpose of being applied towards industrial occupations in the Asylum, of such lads as cannot be usefully put out otherwise, after having attained the age at which they are required to leave the Asylum to make room for younger candidates applying for admission to the benefit of the Asylum.

Friday, December 11.

—*Times of India*; Baroda, December 10th: Under Sir Lewis Pelly's advice the Gaekwar will forthwith publish a proclamation remitting a fourth part of the assessment. The ryots besiege the Resident with complaints, but the Resident says the Gaekwar has rights as well as ryots, and officious complaints against their own Raj will not be listened to at the Residency.

—Yesterday the members of the Port Trust made a voyage of inspection around the harbour in the *May Frere*. The outer and inner light ships and Kennery and the Prongs Lighthouses were visited and found in excellent order.

—The Ellis Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 25 per month, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Jehangir Edulji Modi, of Elphinstone College.

—The James Berkeley Gold Medal, with a prize of books of the value of Rs. 150, has been awarded to Mr. Pritamdas Parsumal Chandnani, of the Poona Civil Engineering College.

—The Duke of Edinburgh Scholarship, of the value of R. 400 a year, and tenable for two years, has been awarded to Furdoonjee Muncherjee Dustoor, of Elphinstone College.

—Her Majesty's Troop-ship *Jumna*, 4,173 tons, 700 H. P., Captain W. E. Gordon, will sail to-day for England, with 44 officers, 14 ladies and 11 children, 933 men, 112 women and 245 children.

—The High Court, Appellate Side, will be closed from Thursday, the 24th inst., to Friday the 8th January 1875.

—A telegram received from London announces the death there of Mr. John Vans Agnew, lately senior partner of the firm of Arbuthnot and Co., and proprietor of the *Madras Times* newspaper. Mr. Agnew is a son of the late Colonel Patrick Agnew, and a brother of Mr. George Vans Agnew, Collector of Nellore.

—We understand that on the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, Sir William Muir will, in addition to his charge of the finances, become Minister for Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

—*Poona Observer*: A grand field day of all the troops in Poona and Kirkee took place in the vicinity of Yerrowda yesterday morning, under the command of Major-General Grant, C. B.

—We regret to announce the death of the ex-Ranee of Sattara, named Ryusbie Myshed, and wife of Junglee Raja, which take place on Sunday last at Ahmednuggur, where she was a State prisoner for the last six years, having been in the receipt of rupees seven hundred per mensem from the Bombay Government.

—*Bombay Gazette*: "It will be remembered that a short time ago, when the proposal to construct docks in Elphinstone estate was prominently before the public, a number of natives presented a numerously signed memorial to the local Government urging that if Mr. Ormiston's scheme were carried out, the present free anchorage for native craft must be displaced by the new channel, and consequently great damage would be done not only to the owners but the trade of the port. The Bombay Government drew the attention of the Port Trustees to this serious matter, and after a time they reported that if the Elphinstone dock scheme were carried out, the native shipping would certainly be disturbed, but that accommodation could be found for it near Mazagon, and opposite the Malet Basin. But the Elphinstone channel would not only occupy the space at present enjoyed by the free shipping but also a portion near Mody Bay which is used by native shipping from foreign ports—dutiable shipping, it is called. The Trustees admitted that this dutiable shipping would also be disturbed, but said that it could be sent a little more to the eastward of its present anchorage. We understand that the Government of Bombay have issued a resolution disagreeing with the conclusions of the majority of the Trustees who wished to sacrifice the interests of the native shipping trade to their desire to see docks placed on the Elphinstone estate instead of in Mody Bay. Government disapprove of the free coasting trade being disturbed, and express the opinion that if the native shipping is to be disturbed at all, it will be better to remove the dutiable shipping site than the free shipping site, as the former is frequented by a comparatively small number of vessels, while the latter is used by an immense number of native craft. This resolution may be accepted as a further indication of the local Government's preference for Mody Bay as a site for docks, because it is quite clear that if the free native shipping must remain where it is, there can be no channel for docks on the Elphinstone estate—and therefore no docks, unless the supporters of the Elphinstone estate docks can devise a scheme which will not require any channel. Mr. Ormiston, who has had numerous interviews with Lord Salisbury on the subject, has not yet been gratified with an expression of opinion from his Lordship one way or another. And we believe that his decision on the matter will be guided by the report of Captain Bythesea, who has been appointed a sort of confidential adviser to the State in this and similar difficulties.

—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 8th December, was 340, being 14 more than in the preceding week, 65 more than the total of the week ending 7th December 1873, and 20 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 279 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

—Calcutta, 10th December: It is rumoured that the question of the appointment of a Public Works Minister was discussed in the Executive Council held to-day.

—The Durbhunga railway is to be permanently constructed.

—A telegram, from a correspondent with the Duffla Expedition, says that Haseng has offered to conduct our force against the raiding villages.

—News has, the *Englishman* understands, been received by telegraph of the death of Sir Ranald Martin, K.C.B., Physician to the Secretary of State for India. Sir Ranald retired from the Bengal Medical Service in 1842 and would now be nearly eighty years old.

—If complete readiness for war is the best means of ensuring the continuance of peace, the tranquillity of Europe must have been effectually secured this year, in which large additions have been made to the forces of every European Power. The proposed legislation in reference to the German Landsturm will increase the military strength of Germany to an extent hardly yet realized, though the *Spener Gazette* estimates the increased force arising from a first call of the Landsturm at 300,000 men. The French army will, beginning from this year, be increased within twelve years to 1,800,000, a force supplemented by a Landsturm organization not less extensive than that of Germany. Russia will in the same period muster a standing army of 750,000 men, and a reserve of 1,740,000. Austria has made so much progress in the development of her military resources that she could take the field with from 500,000 to 600,000 men. Italy could follow with 400,000 men, and Turkey with 200,000; while we have 560,000 men to defend our own soil, and could contribute from 70,000 to 80,000 men towards the prosecution of a European war.

—In consequence of the absence, in so large a part of the Church of the experience of complete submission and trust, the true life has received the name of "the Higher Christian life." It would be more just to call it "the Christian life," and all below it "the lower Christian life" Are you, dear reader, living the true Christian life, or "a lower Christian life."—*Pathway of Power.*

Selections.

THE RECENT MEETINGS AT CALCUTTA.

As announced last week, a Christian Conference was held in Union Chapel, on Monday, the 30th ultimo, at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, the Rev. Mr. Thomson, of St. Andrew's Church, presiding. The attendance was fair, and the meeting lasted for an hour and a half. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thoburn, the Rev. Mr. Ross, and the Chairman. The subject for consideration, "Life in Christ, its beginning and growth," was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, of Old Church. Mr. Goldsmith said that life in Christ is the only true life; that its beginning is not of man but of God; and that, under God, the means to it are various. This last fact, he observed, should lead us to be instant in season, and out of season, not knowing what hour or condition might prove effective. He also pointed out that the labours of Christian brethren, of *all* denominations, have been owned of God, and that we should, hence, learn that life *in Christ* is not dependent on denominational attachments. Of the appointed aids to the growth of Christian life, Prayer and the reading of the Word are, he remarked, the chief. The Rev. Mr. Kerry called attention to the truth that life in Christ has a beginning, and that one of the signs by which we might know that the life was begun in us, is that we realised in our souls, a rising upwards. Mr. Clarke indicated from his personal history, the importance of taking God at His word, in order to assurance of salvation. The Rev. Dr. Thoburn laid stress on spontaneity in the service of Christ, as an infallible mark of life in Christ, such spontaneity being the result of receiving Christ and abiding in Him. The fourth speaker referred to the difficulty that Christians, sometimes, have in realizing the beginning or the growth of Christian life in them, and observed that they might be reassured if they remembered that the subsidence of first emotions is not necessarily a sign of decay, and that growth *upon the whole*, should satisfy them as to their safety. General Litchfield pithily remarked that life in Christ is Christ in life: the iron is in the fire to no purpose if the fire is not in the iron. The sixth speaker testified from his experience to the preciousness of the life in Christ. The Rev. Mr. Ellis pointed out the necessity of direct communication with Christ, as contrasted with the committing of one's soul to such media as ministers or doctrines. The Rev. Mr. Naylor dwelt upon the importance of Christian fellowship as a means to the development of Christian life. Mr Oakes showed from the history of his conversion, that nothing short of absolute surrender to Christ, could bring peace to the troubled soul. At half-past six o'clock in the evening, an Evangelistic service was held in the Free Church, which, too, was fairly attended. The Rev. Mr. Ross having opened the meeting with prayer, the Rev. Mr. Richards, on behalf of the congregation, bade welcome to the Rev. A. N. Somerville, of Glasgow, who was present to conduct the service. Mr. Somerville, having thanked the congregation for the kind wishes they had expressed, stated, in few words, the object of his visit to Calcutta. He had come out, he said, to labour for the outpouring of a blessing on this city, similar to that which had already been poured out on Scotland and on Ireland, and which was fully expected to prove the portion of England also. He had not come out to inspect missions, or even to visit the churches, but to evangelize. He was indeed a minister of the Free Church, and had just entered on the thirty-eighth year of his ministry; but he had not come out as a representative of that Church or of any other Church. His mission was purely undenominational, and he would thankfully be associated in his work with the brethren of all denominations. It was also a mission of love: he received no salary from any society, nor expected any from the people here, for his labours. He then spoke to the meeting from the text, "Fear not, thou worm Jacob, and ye men of Israel: I will help thee, saith the Lord, and thy redeemer, the Holy One of Israel. Behold, I will make thee a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth: thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff. Thou shalt fan them, and the wind shall carry them away, and the whirlwind shall scatter them: and thou shalt rejoice in the Lord and shalt glory in the Holy One of Israel"—Isaiah, 41: 14, 15, 16. The venerable countenance of the old servant of God, verging to three score years and ten, beamed with unearthly brightness, as he electrified the congregation with an inspiriting portraiture of the promises of God in Christ, breaking down every barrier in the way of the frail gospel-preacher, and of the everlasting arms of Jesus, outstretched to uphold all that realized their native helplessness. Dr. Thoburn exhorted the congregation jointly and severally to pray that the city may be prepared by the Spirit for the work to which the Lord had called his honoured servant from a distant land. The meeting was closed after an hour with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Macdonald.

The Conference was continued at the same place on Tuesday morning, the Rev. Mr. Richards presiding.

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The attendance was about as fair as on the previous morning, but numbers left the meeting before its close, rather late, at quarter-past nine o'clock. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Robinson and Macdonald, and the Chairman. Dr. Coates, in introducing the subject for consideration, "Life for Christ, its objects, motives, and methods," said that the smallest work for Christ, undertaken in the assurance of faith, is accepted of God, and honored with ever-living fruits. He illustrated his remark by relating how he and his friends had once drawn as many boys as filled three Sunday Schools. The first and second speakers narrated how they, once dead in trespasses and sins, had been quickened. The Rev. Mr. Robinson led the meeting to think of the person for whom they were exhorted to live, remarking that, as more than dying for them He could not do, less than living for Him they should not do, and that there is no entering into his joys without working for Him. The Rev. Dr. Thoburn reminded the people of their privilege to be directed by the Spirit, and suggested that, as the disciples that had caught nothing the night before, were not able to draw the net for the multitude of the fishes, when, in obedience to the directions of Jesus, they cast it in the morning on the right side of the ship, we, too, may be more successful if we labour at the point to which the Spirit, through the indications of Providence, may appoint us. Mr. Clarke observed that it is not the amount, but the faithfulness of the service, that the Master looks to, and in the parable of the talents we are encouraged to be faithful, even though it be over a few things. The Rev. Mr. Thomson regretted that the object of the Conference had fairly been set aside in the turn that proceedings had taken. He reminded the congregation that they had met as a *conferenee*, and that a conference is not an Evangelistic meeting. The Rev. Mr. Ross sympathized with Mr. Thomson in his disappointment, and, by way of giving a new turn to the discussion, observed that the motive power of all work for Christ should be, not so much a sense of duty as a sense of the need of those among whom we labour. The Rev. Mr. Hormazdji remarked that ambassadors for Christ should go forth to the people beseeching, and that the Churches should be constant in prayer on their behalf. The Rev. Mr. Macdonald observed that life in Christ is the groundwork of life for Christ; that work for Christ is represented in the word of God as fruit, which, from its botanical antecedents, is emblematic of the sacrifice of every thing else, for the dissemination of life; and that as it is the support-seeking branches of the vine that are fruit-bearing, so it is those Christians that lean unreservedly on the arms of their Master, that abound with work for Christ. General Litchfield noticed with regret that fellow-worshippers in this city remain, for the most part, strangers to one another, and instanced Dr. Thoburn's Church as a testimony to what a warm grasp of the Christian hand might achieve. The Rev. Mr. Ellis proposed Bible-meetings and catechetical services as important means to the education of the Churches. The Rev. Mr. Naylor suggested that Christian masters might materially help the cause of evangelisation by putting Christian vernacular tracts into the hands of such of their unbelieving servants as do not know English, and by holding Bible-classes for those that do understand English. He was agreeably surprised to learn the other day from some respectable Hindu gentlemen that they are regularly instructed in their Office, every Saturday, in the truths of Christianity, and that no one has yet taken exception to the arrangement. Mr. Oakes thought that the methods of Christian work have not been left to us to concoct, but that Christ has laid them down for us, and it is ours simply to follow them out. The Rev. Mr. Kerry pointed out that life for Christ was wider than work for Christ, and that we should not only work but live for Christ. The Chairman observed that as we should live in Christ, and for Christ, so should we live like Christ. The attendance at the Evangelistic meeting in the evening was more numerous than on Monday night. A number of requests for prayer on behalf of certain individuals were read, and the Rev. Mr. Clifford led a concurrent congregation in presenting them before the throne of grace. The Rev. Mr. Weland spoke from the text, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me," explaining how the uplifted Christ, by a threefold cord; the rhetoric of the brain, the rhetoric of the conscience, and the rhetoric of the heart, draws all men unto Him. The Rev. Mr. Somerville, who was in the Chair, preached from the text, "Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? this that is glorious in his apparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save," and as he delineated the terrors of unforgiven sin, and expounded the saving preciousness of the Word of the Gospel as spoken by the voice of Christ, who is mighty to save, albeit it is not in his might, but in his weakness, that he saves, the fiery breathings of his evangelistic enthusiasm sent, we dare say, a thrill through the congregation of potency enough to convert them into Christ-intoxicated men and women.

At the Conference on Wednesday morning, which drew a fair attendance, the Rev. Mr. Macdonald presided, and the Rev. Messrs. Hormazdji and Goldsmith assisted him in conducting the devotional exercises. The subjects for consideration, "Young Disciples, their Conversion and Christian Training," and "How to make the Sunday Class interesting," were introduced by Messrs. Andrews and Longhurst respectively. Mr. Andrews recited a number of authentic instances in which little children have been known to give their heart to the Lord, and urged that the aim of our Sunday-schools should be not only to impart Biblical knowledge, but also to lead little children to the Saviour. It is not right, he observed, to discourage little children in their approaches to the Saviour, by doubting the genuineness of their professions of Christ. Mr. Longhurst remarked that, in the selection of teachers for Sunday-schools, it should not be assumed that the gift of teaching the young with effect is possessed by all. He suggested the following rules for the management of Sunday-classes:—that the seats should not be too high for the children; that the teachers should be present with their pupils five minutes before the time to begin; that the lessons should not be long; that they should be conveyed in the simplest words possible; that they should be illustrated by anecdotes and pictures; that the children should be confided in by their masters, &c. Rev. Doctor Thoburn observed that the doctrine of depravity is not truer than the doctrine of grace, and that synchronically with the dawnings of reason a child may be the subject of divine grace. It is a fatal mistake, he said, to be sceptical with respect to the genuineness of their conversion; such scepticism has often thwarted the spiritual progress of converted children. The Rev. Mr. Thomson thought that the question was whether a Baptist minister, for example, should be prepared to baptize a child of five years of age, if it professed to have found Christ; whether any minister should at once admit such a child to the Lord's Supper; whether little children should be encouraged to go forward and make professions in terms that would suit only aged Christians. He believed that these should be dealt with in private, and that it was not right to train up old-fashioned young men. The Rev. Mr. Williams explained that although a Baptist minister would not baptize the child, he would receive him as a Christian, the principle of the distinction being that it may not be advisable to burden a young disciple with church responsibilities, till he is able to take up his position as a soldier of the cross. The Rev. Mr. Richards quoted the text, "And when the chief priests and scribes saw the wonderful things that he did, and *the children crying, Hosanna* to the son of David; they were sore displeased, and said unto him, Hearest thou what these say; And Jesus saith unto them, yea; have ye never read, out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise," as a scriptural authority for encouraging the public profession of Christ even on the part of little children. The Rev. Mr. Hormazdji testified, from his experience in his own family and in Sunday-classes, to the capacities of the young to appreciate the sweetness of the name of Jesus. General Litchfield thought denominational differences had been allowed to tinge some of the utterances of the morning. He did not think that a child could love God as early as it loved its mother, for it must know God before it could love Him. There is a sad want of naturalness in the expressions used by Christians at the present day, to proclaim their fondness for Jesus, the same stereotyped forms being pressed into service by all, young or old. He pointed out from his own history, the danger of the spark of God in little children being extinguished by the coldness and buffettings of those with whom they came into contact. The Rev. Mr. Ross believed that little children stood in a peculiar relation to the kingdom of heaven. If children who die in their infancy, are saved by Jesus, they must, while living, be also in the saved state. The children of Christian parents are already in the kingdom, and the responsibility of their parents consists, not in bringing them into the kingdom, but in helping them to continue in the kingdom.

The Evangelistic meeting in the evening, at which Mr. Somerville, who has come out with his father to conduct the service of praise, played the harmonium, was numerously attended. A number of requests for prayer were read, and the intercessory prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Kerry. The Rev. Mr. Thomson addressed the congregation on the deepest and yet the commonest sin of which the Comforter sent by Christ reproves the world, even the sin of not believing on Jesus, of not acknowledging the love of God in Christ. The Rev. Mr. Somerville, who was in the chair, preached from the text, "For the Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your eyes: the prophets and your rulers, the seers hath ye covered," and in his own soul-piercing, soul-subduing way, described and illustrated the danger of the spiritual slumber which is characteristic of the unconverted state, adding that nothing but a touch of the hand of Jesus can rouse the sinner out of his fatal insensibility.—*Bengal Christian Herald.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Paris, December 4th: A Message from Marshal MacMahon to the National Assembly has been published, in which he states that the rigorous respect paid by France to existing Treaties daily renders her relations with all Foreign Powers more friendly. With reference to internal affairs he states that the revenue and prosperity of the country are increasing. In conclusion, he says that the National Assembly will shortly be invited to examine the question of strengthening the Septennial Power, which he expresses his determination of maintaining under all circumstances.

London, 4th: Captain G. S. Nares, the Commander of H. M. S. *Challenger*, has been entrusted with the command of the Polar Expedition now being organised.

London, 5th: Sir A. Gordon, the late Governor of the Mauritius, has been appointed Governor of the Fiji Islands.—Advices from Paris state that Marshal Macmahon's message to the National Assembly is generally approved of.—The insurrection, which had prevailed for some time in Buenos Ayres, has ended, General Mitre who commanded the insurgents having surrendered with his entire army.

Berlin, 4th: A violent scene took place at to-day's sitting of the German Parliament. Prince Bismarck, repelling an attack of a Clerical Deputy, declared that Kullmann who lately attempted his (the Prince's) life belonged to the Centre Party. At the same sitting, Prince Bismarck announced that the German Legation at the Vatican had been suppressed.

London, 8th: Mr. Disraeli's health is improving, and he has gone to Bournemouth for change of air.—Russia has invited the Great Powers to send delegates to Saint Petersburg in continuation of the Brussels Conference.—Thirty thousand operatives at Dundee have struck against a reduction of wages.—The Board of Trade give the total British exports for the month of November at £18,750,000; the imports amount to £28,375,000.

Washington, 7th: Congress re-assembled to-day. President Grant's message declares that the foreign relations of the United States are friendly, though the differences with Spain are still unsettled, and the present state of affairs in Cuba is intolerable and provocative of international intervention. The President advocates the resumption of specie payments from the year 1876 and the establishment of free banking, and declares that it is his intention to continue his present policy toward the South until new legislation is made.

Berlin, 7th: In the Parliament to-day Prince Bismarck, in a speech defending the suppression of the German Legation at the Vatican, withdrew the conciliatory remarks which he made on a former occasion to prevent misrepresentation, and said that though he desired peace with Rome at any terms, diplomatic relations were superfluous whilst the Pope urged on his clergy to break the laws of their country.

Berlin, 9th: The trial of Count Arnim commenced to-day. The exceptions made as to the jurisdiction of the Court having been overruled the indictment was read, charging him with the embezzlement of State documents during the time that he was German Ambassador at Paris. The examination of witnesses has commenced.

Paris, 9th: The idea of a partial renewal of the National Assembly is gaining ground among the moderate Deputies.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Str. *Gwalior, 5th.*

From Venice.—Mr Bruel, Miss Lowis, Mr and Mrs Chapman, infant, and servant, Mr and Mrs Sherer, Dr and Mrs Kernott, Hon'ble Mr Spankie, Mr and Mrs Balfour, Miss Balfour, Mr Melitus, Mr G Smith, Mr McCombie, Mr W Clark, Mr Ralph J Hughes, Mr A Lawson, Mr G W Kellner, Mr J Johns, Mrs Jones.

From Brindisi.—Mr A Campbell, Mr R O Frere, Mr J O Logan, Mr W Smith, Col Brine, Mr and Mrs Cadell, Col and Mrs Barton, Mr A Hills, Mr Norman, Mr Hudson.

From Southampton.—Rev C Kirto and servant, Miss Sherer, Miss J Sherer, Mr W Sherer, Mr and Mrs J W Power, infant, and ayah, Mr W M Souttar, Mr Tinling, Mrs Sache, Mrs T Walker, child, and infant, Mrs Dawson, Mr P Mocxamdar, Mr McCallum, Mrs A G Walker, infant, and two children, Mr A Bolton, Mr and Mrs Pollock, Mr A B Anderson, Mrs Angoo, Mr Gansham, Mr H Loaf, Mrs Howden's ayah.

From Suez.—Mr Sauquet, Mr J Halliday, Mr J Stut.

From Aden.—Dy Surg-Gen Johnson, one servant, eleven natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P. and O. Str. *Malwa, 7th Dec.*

For Southampton.—Mr and Mrs C R Cook and three children, Mrs L R Christopher, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Marriott, Miss Barnett, Mr G A Barnett and two children, Miss Fell, Mrs Birnie, Mr Moriner, Col, Mrs and Miss Scott, Mr W H Young, Lady Gleichen, Mr John Warren, Mr J Mitchell, Mr Joseph Chambers, Mr and Mrs Summers, Mr J McColl, Mr and Mrs Evans, Lieut F C Pocklington, Mr N Richardson, Mr Fernandes, Mr E Soden, Mr J Fox Bell, Capt A T Stewart.

For Brindisi.—Capt E W West, Mr W Cannan, Surg-Major Williams, Mr J C McDonnell, Capt C S Pratt, Mr J Bradshaw, Mr J Bradshaw, Mr H B Hargrave.

For Venice.—Mr J A Stobart, Mr, Mrs and Miss Kesterton, Mr and Mrs Bonneau, Col Stanley Scott, Mr E A Oldemeyer, Mr D Anderson.

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